

of this preparation over the respiratory apparatus makes it especially useful for cough accompanied by pain, difficult breathing, scanty expectoration and restlessness;" (carton only, translated from Spanish) "Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Whooping Cough;" (circular, English) "Of special value in cough, bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, whooping cough and kindred affections involving the respiratory system;" (circular, English and foreign languages) "Cough, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, Asthma, etc. * * * As a cough alleviator, respiratory anodyne and sedative, it is both potent and trustworthy. * * * It is especially serviceable in the treatment of cough, bronchitis, laryngitis, phthisis, pneumonia, whooping cough, asthma and inflammatory disorders of the respiratory tract. * * * Cough. In both acute and chronic cough, the response to the sedative effect of Glykeron is prompt. Its action is particularly gratifying in the dry, hacking and unproductive cough that is so often attended with pain, difficult breathing or restlessness. Bronchitis. Glykeron is beneficial in the treatment of acute and chronic bronchitis. * * * overcomes suffocating symptoms. Phthisis. Glykeron is useful in many cases of phthisis, in that it lessens the distress accompanying expulsive efforts. Asthma. Glykeron diminishes the intensity of asthmatic paroxysms and often lengthens the intervals between their recurrence. By its timely administration the severity of asthmatic attacks is frequently lessened. Pneumonia. In the initial stage of pneumonia, the preparation exerts a helpful sedative influence. In the latter stages of the disease, its anodyne effect proves helpful. Whooping-Cough. When administered in doses appropriate to the age of the patient, Glykeron lessens the spasmodic character and the frequency of the paroxysms and thus adds to the physical and mental comfort."

On February 3, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17079. Misbranding of Tabonucol-Pectoratol. U. S. v. 15 Dozen Bottles of Tabonucol-Pectoratol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24319. I. S. No. 022495. S. No. 2562.)

On December 12, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 dozen bottles of Tabonucol-Pectoratol at Aguadilla, P. R., alleging that the article was in possession of Jose Ferrari, Aguadilla, P. R., and was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of a codeine compound, guaiacol, eucalyptol, alcohol, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "Pectoratol * * * Reconstituent Tonic for the Bronchio-Pulmonary Apparatus;" (wrapper) "Pectoratol * * * Reconstituent Balsamic Tonic for the Bronchio-Pulmonary Apparatus. This rational preparation contains the balsamic principles of *Hedwigia Balsamifera*, American Terebenthinaceous plant, combined with a powerful antiseptic and a tonic of the respiratory apparatus. Invaluable for the treatment of the diseases of the throat, bronchi and lungs. * * * Ideal Balsamic and Reconstituent preparation for bronchial and pulmonary affections such as, sore throat * * * bronchitis (acute or chronic), initial grippe, catarrhs, in general, etc. * * * relieves the pains caused by congestion of the lungs;" (circular) "Pectoratol. Balsamic and reconstituent tonic for the respiratory tract. Under the name of Tabonucol we present the ideal combination of the active principles of 'Tabonuco' (*Hedwigia Balsamifera*), a powerful balsamic agent * * * tolu and anacahuita, with guaiacol, which is a positive reconstituent for the bronchio-pulmonary apparatus, eucalyptol, which is a powerful anti-thermic in catarrhal and pulmonary fevers * * * As a pulmonary antiseptic, Guaiacol is recommended by all the leading physicians of the world. It has over Creosote the advantage of causing no irritation of the membranes and of not producing digestive disorders. * * * Euca-

lyptol * * * is employed with success for the treatment of catarrhal and pulmonary fevers. * * * The Tabonucol-Pectoratol * * * is * * * a rational preparation the practical results of which for the treatment of chronic bronchitis, bronchorrhea, asthma, incipient phthisis, pulmonary catarrhs, grippe * * * cough, Hoarseness, etc. may be verified."

On February 3, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17080. Misbranding of Dakol nasal cream. U. S. v. 2½ Dozen Packages of Dakol Nasal Cream. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24332. I. S. No. 011673. S. No. 2601.)

On December 12, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2½ dozen packages of Dakol nasal cream, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the New Haven Laboratories (Inc.), from New Haven, Conn., on or about October 16, 1929, and transported from the State of Connecticut into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of petrolatum, a small amount of a saponifiable fat, volatile oils including menthol, a trace of sodium chloride, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements borne on the carton and tube, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of said article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Tube) "For * * * relief of * * * Catarrh, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hay Fever, Sore Throat, Asthma * * * To Prevent nose and throat infection;" (carton) "For the relief of * * * Bronchitis, Catarrh, Whooping Cough, Hay Fever, Sore Throats, and Asthma. For the prevention of contagious diseases contracted through nose and throat."

On February 7, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17081. Misbranding of Nozol. U. S. v. 12 Dozen Bottles, et al., of Nozol. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24263, 24291. I. S. Nos. 016697, 016698. S. Nos. 2497, 2536.)

On November 18 and November 27, 1929, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 30 dozen bottles of Nozol, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Nozol Co. (Inc.), in part from East Etna, Pa., on or about August 29, 1929, and in part from Etna, Pa., on or about October 9, 1929, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of mineral oil containing camphor, oil of peppermint, and menthol, colored with a red dye.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Portion of the product, bottle) "Keeps the nose clean and healthy;" (small folder) "Nozol America's Nose Remedy * * * The Health and Care of the Nose. Medical authorities are stressing the importance of the proper, regular care of the nose as a preventive of disease as well as in the treatment where infection has already set in. Most of the troubles of the human race can be traced to germs. And it is through the nasal passages that many of these germs enter. We constantly breathe air that is filled with dust, germ-laden particles,—some of these pass off with the nasal secretions. However, not all are passed because many lodge on the moist membranous